



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

engine and the great economy of fuel. These results were published.* Latterly, however, with American versatility, he turned his attention almost exclusively to the subject of political economy. Approaching the subject from the practical side, with a life's experience in the processes of commerce, and with a reach of mind gained by a world-wide survey of the affairs of all nations, and with a masterly comprehension of the works of the other economists, he deliberately and dispassionately, but steadfastly, adopted the views of the protectionists. He wrote much on that side of this important question of American policy, and favored all means of defending our interests against the aggressions of British manufacturers. His articles and pamphlets were distributed gratuitously by him to all public libraries and colleges in the Union, and to many private persons who were interested in the subject therein discussed.

His style is vigorous, logical, and terse; and he wrote with firm conviction, generous impulses, and with views, as he thought, far-reaching for the welfare of his country.

He died in Boston, of pneumonia, on the 10th of April, 1885, after an illness of a few days, at the age of seventy years and four months.

CHARLES EDWARD HAMLIN.

CHARLES EDWARD HAMLIN, who was for more than twelve years connected with the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University, died at his home in Cambridge, January 3, 1886, after an illness of between two and three months, ending in acute pneumonia complicated with other disease. He was in the sixty-first year of his age, having been born in Augusta, Maine, February 4, 1825. Graduated from Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1847, he was during the next six years successively a teacher in schools of high grade at Brandon, Vermont, Bath, Maine, and Suffield, Connecticut. He was then appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at Waterville, and for twenty years remained at this post an ardent and successful teacher of these subjects, often, however, assisting in

* A Paper on Cylindrical Condensation, Steam Jackets, Compound Engines, and Superheated Steam, by George Basil Dixwell. Read before the Society of Arts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, April 29 and May 13, 1875. Printed at Boston, 1875.

Report of Engineers of the U. S. Navy upon Experiments with Saturated and Superheated Steam made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March, 1877. Printed at Boston, 1877.

other departments as occasion required. For a long period he kept the obituary record of the Alumni Association of his college, and continued to the end one of the most esteemed and beloved friends and counsellors of the institution.

So faithful was the young Professor to his work, and so earnest to maintain the standard of his knowledge at the level of the most recent advances in the branches which he taught, that, for several years after his appointment at Waterville, he spent his winter vacations in practical scientific study at the laboratories of Harvard University, — first in the Chemical Department under Professor Cooke, and afterwards in the Department of Zoölogy under Professor Agassiz. He thus acquired such a love for scientific investigation that, in 1873, he removed to Cambridge, accepting an appointment as Assistant in Conchology and Palæontology in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. During one or two of the earlier years in his new home he gave instruction in geography and geology; but he soon relinquished teaching, and was occupied solely with his work in the Museum, the traditions of whose founder were congenial to his spirit. An invitation in recent years to resume his old position at Waterville, as well as a similar overture from Brown University, was declined; but he constantly attended the "Commencements" of his college, where he was always received with a hearty welcome. In 1873 he was honored with the degree of L.L. D. from the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1880 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the larger institution, now called Colby University, into which his well-beloved college had grown.

Professor Hamlin was an enthusiastic explorer of his own State, and was especially familiar with Mount Katahdin, which he often visited, and of which he made a model to illustrate his long and delightful studies of that mountainous region. Some years before his death he enjoyed the pleasure and advantages of a journey in Europe, and he greatly improved the opportunity for his own cultivation, as well as for the benefit of the department of the Museum which he had in charge. Professor Hamlin was a student rather than a writer; but he published several occasional papers, among which may be mentioned, "Observations during Visits to Mount Katahdin, Maine"; "A Report of an Examination of Syrian Fossils" (a collection sent to the Museum by the Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D., while U. S. Consul at Jerusalem); and, lastly, "The Attitude of the Christian Teacher in Respect to Science" (an address read before an educational convention of his own denomination at Worcester, Mass., in 1871).

Our associate's excessive modesty and shrinking from publicity led to a retired life, and comparatively few enjoyed the profit and charm of his familiar acquaintance. These, however, could testify to the breadth and catholicity of his tastes and sympathies, which were not less marked than his ardor and capability in his own special labors. If natural science was his vocation, ancient and modern literature and antiquarian research were his avocations; nor with all the simplicity of his life was he a stranger to the luxury of charity. In short, it was the happy instinct of this amiable and modest man to conform his life to Wordsworth's ideal for the student of science,—that he should also be enriched and gladdened by converse with poets, sages, and men of letters. He was a consistent and devout Christian, greatly beloved and respected in the Baptist Church, to which he was devotedly attached.

ROBERT WILLIAM HOOPER.

ROBERT WILLIAM HOOPER, son of John and Eunice (Hooper) Hooper, was born in Marblehead, Mass., October 25, 1810. He was graduated at Harvard College in the year 1830, and in 1833 went to Europe, where he studied medicine. After pursuing his studies in Paris and elsewhere, and after travelling over a large part of Europe, he returned to America in 1835, took his degree of M. D. from Harvard College in 1836, and began the practice of his profession in Boston. He married, September 25, 1837, Ellen, eldest daughter of William Sturgis, merchant of Boston, and Elizabeth Marston (Watson) Davis, his wife. Three children, all of whom survived their parents, were born of this marriage. Mrs. Hooper died on November 3, 1848.

For nearly fifty years after beginning the practice of his profession, Dr. Hooper lived in Boston, devoting himself to his family and friends and to the public institutions with which he was connected. His private practice was never large, but his sphere of usefulness was not confined to his profession. He was one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and its records show that he had "for more than a generation been connected with its development and watched over its interests." For thirty years he was one of the trustees of the Boston Athenæum, and his associates have said that "he has worked himself, he has interested others and made them work, and he has done more than any one else to build up the library, increase its value, and extend its usefulness." For twenty-seven years